

SOV/81-59-5-14565

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 51 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tavadze, F.N., Tskitishvili, M.D.

TITLE: The Structure and Some of the Properties of the $\text{Mn}_3\text{Si}-\text{Fe}_3\text{Si}_2$ -C Alloy System

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta metallurgii, AS GruzSSR, 1958, Vol 9, pp 77 - 81
(Georgian; Russ. résumé)

ABSTRACT: The solubility of C in alloys of the $\text{Mn}_3\text{Si}-\text{Fe}_3\text{Si}_2$ system fluctuates within the limits of 0.43 to 2.15%, decreasing with an increase in the quantity of Fe_3Si_2 . The introduction of C into the $\text{Mn}_3\text{Si}-\text{Fe}_3\text{Si}_2$ alloys, brings about a slight increase of the specific electro-resistance and microhardness of the structural components, but the nature of the curves of these properties does not change. No new phases are formed.

Authors' résumé

/B

Card 1/1

18 1200

39654
S/137/62/000/007/046/072
A057/A101

AUTHORS: Tavadze, F. N., Tskitishvili, M. D.

TITLE: The effect of small admixtures of niobium, tungsten, and molybdenum upon the heatproof properties of chrome-manganese alloys.

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 7, 1962, 46, abstract 7I264 ("Tr. In-ta metallurgii AN GruzSSR", 1961, v. 11, 153 - 162, Georgian; Russian summary)

TEXT: The effect of small admixtures of Nb, W, and Mo was investigated in order to increase the resistance to heat of Fe-Cr-Mn-Si-C-alloys. It was determined that the best heatproof properties have low-carbon alloys (up to 1% C) with small Nb additions (up to 0.4%), which have an austenitic structure with a net-shaped distribution of the carbide phase. The admixture of Nb to alloys with medium carbon content (2.2% C) and low chrome content (up to 15% Cr) does not improve their resistance to heat because of coagulation of the carbide phase at high temperatures. W improves the resistance to heat of low-carbon alloys less than Nb, and does not effect an increased coagulation of the carbide phase under

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S/137/62/000/007/046/072
A057/A101

The effect of small...

the influence of high temperature in alloys with medium and high carbon content (3.5% C). The admixture of Mo effects heterogeneity of the structure and its sharp change under the influence of the heat of thermal treatment and testing, resulting in a decrease of the resistance to heat of the alloys, especially with high-carbon content. There are 9 references.

A. Savel'yeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

18 1235
18.1275

39507
S/123/62/000/014/001/020
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Tavadze, F. N., Tskitishvili, M. D.
TITLE: The effect of small niobium, tungsten and molybdenum additions on the heat-resisting properties of chrome-manganese alloys
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 14, 1962, 20, abstract 14A119 ("Tr. In-ta metallurgii. AN GruzSSR", 1961, v. 11, 153 - 165, Georgian; Russian summary)

TEXT: As a result of investigating the heat resistance at 700 and 750°C with a load of 15 kg/mm², microstructure, micro- and macro-hardness, electric resistance and dilatometric analysis, corrosion resistance and scale resistance, it was found that the best heat-resisting properties are shown by low-carbon alloys (up to 1% C) with small Nb-additions (up to 0.4%) having an austenitic structure with network-like distribution of the carbide phase. Nb-additions to medium-carbon low-chromium (up to 15%) alloys do not ensure an improvement of their heat resistance because of the coagulation of the carbide phase at high temperatures. Tungsten improves the heat resistance of alloys only insignificantly.

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S/123/62/000/014/001/020
A004/A101

The effect of...

Mo-additions cause a nonhomogeneity of the structure in the cast state and abrupt changes in the structure under the effect of the heat-treatment and test temperature, as a result of which the heat resistance of the alloys is reduced, which is particularly the case with high-carbon alloys. Mo-modified high-chromium alloys with an austenitic-carbide structure possess a high corrosion resistance in a 5% H_2SO_4 solution. There are 9 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

TAVADZE, F. N.; MANDZHIGALADZE, S. N.; TSKITISHVILI, M. D.; DASHNIANI, T. S.;
LORDKIPANIDZE, I. N.; Prinimali uchastiye: LIPARTELIANI, R. G.

Effect of small additions of niobium, molybdenum, tungsten,
titanium and aluminum on the corrosion resistance of chromium-
manganese alloys. Trudy Inst. met. AN Gruz. SSR 11:177-190 '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Chromium-manganese alloys—Corrosion)

5/808/61/011/000/004/006

AUTHORS: Tavadze, F.N., Mandzhgaladze, S.N., Tskirishvili, M.D.,
Dashniani, T.S., Lordkipanidze, I.N.

TITLE: The effect of small additions of Niobium, Molybdenum, Tungsten,
Titanium, and Aluminum on the corrosion resistance of Chrome-
Manganese alloys.

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR. Institut metallurgii. Trudy, v. 11,
1961, 177-190.

TEXT: The paper describes an experimental investigation of the effect obtained
by inoculation and alloying with Nb, Ti, Mo, W, and Al on the corrosion resistance
of alloys of the Fe-Cr-Mn-C-Si system. The alloys subjected to inoculation and
alloying were the following: (a) Cast iron containing 25% Cr, 15% Mn, 1.8% Si,
2.2% C; (b) cast iron containing 15% Cr, 15% Mn, 2.4% Si, 2.2% C; (c) steel con-
taining 25% Cr, 15% Mn, 1.3% Si, and 0.8% C. The additions introduced are tabu-
lated in 5 tables. Corrosion tests were made in 5% H₂SO₄ and in a 5% solution of
NaCl. The results of the corrosion tests are shown in the form of tables and graphs.
The graphs show the % addition along the x-axis and either the corrosion rate in a
NaCl solution or the amount of H emitted by the specimen in the acid along the y-axis.

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The effect of small additions of Niobium

S/806/61/G11/000/004/006

The alloys tested had been heat-treated as follows: The steel by a low-T anneal at 700° and 750°C, the cast iron with a high-T stepwise anneal at T from 1,350 to 360°C (sic!). It was found that Nb, Ti, and Al improved the corrosion resistance of Cr-Mn steels and cast irons. The introduction of Mo (0.09-1.25%) evokes a sharp improvement of the corrosion resistance of Cr-Mn steel and an impairment of the corrosion resistance in Cr and Cr-Mn cast irons with 15% Cr. An addition of W (0.13-4.25%) impairs the corrosion resistance of Cr-Mn cast irons in a 5% solution of H₂SO₄. The findings of the investigation resulted in the making of a steel which is completely resistant to a 5% solution of H₂SO₄ (composition: 25.6% Cr, 17% Mn, 1.1% Si, 0.8% C, 0.2-0.3% Mo). There are 14 figures, 5 tables and 14 references (13 Russian-language Soviet references and a Russian translation of F.N. Speller's "Corrosion, cause and prevention," 3d ed., New York, McGraw-Hill, 1951).

Card 2/2

39508
S/123/62/000/014/002/020
A004/A101

18.1235
18.1275

AUTHORS: Tavadze, F. N., Mandzhgaladze, S. N., Tskitishvili, M. D., Dashniani, T. S., Lordkipanidze, I. N.

TITLE: The effect of small niobium, molybdenum, tungsten, titanium and aluminum additions on the corrosion resistance of chrome-manganese alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 14, 1962, 20, abstract 14A121 ("Tr. In-ta metallurgii. AN GruzSSR", 1961, v. 11, 177 - 190)

TEXT: The authors investigated the effect of additions of Nb (0 - 0.65 and 3.5%), Mo (0 - 0.31 and 1.25%), W (0 - 4.21%), Ti (0 - 0.67%) and Al (0 - 1.52 and 4.72%) on the corrosion of alloys of the Fe-Cr-Mn-C-Si system in 5% H₂SO₄ and NaCl solutions. They come to the conclusion that Nb, Ti and Al improve the corrosion resistance of Cr-Mn steels and cast iron. Mo (0.09 - 1.25%) improves the corrosion resistance of steel, but reduces that of cast iron with 15% Cr. W deteriorates the corrosion resistance of Cr-Mn cast iron in a 5% H₂SO₄ solution. A steel composition was found which is corrosion-resistant in a 5% H₂SO₄ solution

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S/123/62/000/014/002/020
A004/A101

The effect of small...

(0.8% C, 25.6% Cr, 17% Mn, 1.1% Si, 0.2 - 0.3% Mo). There are 14 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

X

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TAVADZE, F.N.; TSKITISHVILI, M.D.

Structure and certain properties of $Mn_3Si - Fe_3Si_2$ system
alloys. Trudy Inst.met. AN Gruz.SSR 9:71-75 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

(Iron-silicon-manganese alloys--Metallography
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

TSKITISHVILI, M D

TAVADZE, F.N.; TSKITISHVILI, M.D.

High alloy malleable manganese cast iron [in Georgian with summary
in Russian]. Trudy Inst. met. i gor. dela AN Gruz. SSR 2:101-122
'49. (MIRA 11:1)

(Iron-manganese alloys)

TAVADZE, F.N.; TSKITISHVILI, M.D.

Effect of small additions of niobium, tungsten and molybdenum
on the heat resistance of chromium-manganese alloys.

Trudy Inst. met. AN Gruz. SSR 11:153-161 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Heat-resistant alloys)

(Chromium-manganese alloys—Thermal properties)

GOGORISHVILI, P.V.; TSKITISHVILI, M.G.

Inner complex compounds of hydrazinedithiocarboxylic acid with
nickel. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.6:1258-1264 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Bicarbanic acid) (Nickel compounds)

84220

S/078/60/005/010/021/021
B004/B067

11.1320

AUTHORS: Gogorishvili, P. V., Tskitishvili, M. G.

TITLE: Synthesis of Trihydrazine Nickel Carbonate 21

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 10,
pp. 2377-2378

TEXT: In this short paper, the authors describe the synthesis of the complex compound $\text{Ni}(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4)_3\text{CO}_3 \cdot 1.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$. This crystalline compound whose analysis is given, was obtained by adding 2 g of powdery $\text{NiCO}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in small quantities into 20 ml of an aqueous solution (1 : 1) of hydrazine hydrate. The compound is difficultly soluble in water, and on air it passes over into NiCO_3 . With hydrochloric acid it forms $\text{Ni}(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4)_2\text{Cl}_2$, accompanied by the loss of a more weakly bound hydrazine molecule; with sulfuric acid it forms $\text{Ni}(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. $\text{Co}(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4)_3\text{CO}_3$ was produced in the same way as the nickel compound. It is also almost insoluble in water.

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Synthesis of Trihydrazine Nickel Carbonate

84220
S/078/60/005/010/021/021
B004/B067

and on air it passes over into CoCO_3 . There are 15 references: 5 Soviet,
2 British, 7 German, and 1 Italian.

SUBMITTED: December 28, 1959

Card 2/2

21726

S/123/61/000/003/002/023

A004/A104

18.1150 1416

AUTHORS: Tavadze, F. N.; Tskitishvili, M. D.; Doliashvili, K. A.;
Mandzhgaladze, S. N.; Gvaliya, T. M., and Nabichvrishvili, M. L.

TITLE: Effect of carbon and silicon on the heat resistance and scale
resistance of alloys of the iron-chrome-manganese system

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 3, 1961, 17, abstract
3A114. ("Dokl. Nauchno-proizv. konferentsii mashinostroiteley i
priborostroiteley". Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1959, 169-180)

TEXT: The authors investigated by the centrifugal method changes in the
heat resistance of two series of Fe-Cr-Mn-alloys (15% Mn; 15 and 15% Cr) at 700
and 750°C under stresses of 5 - 15 kg/mm² during 250 - 500 hours depending on the
C-content (0.5 - 4%) and Si-content (0.2 - 7.0%). The tests were carried out
with cast and heat-treated specimens. In a stabilized condition an increase in
the C- and Si-contents reduces the heat resistance. The alloys resist oxidation
up to 750°C.

E. Gini

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/137/60/000/011/035/043
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No. 11, p. 251,
27246

AUTHORS: Tavadze, F.N., Tskitishvili, M.D., Doliashvili, K.A., Mandzhgaladze, S.N., Cvaliya, T.M., Nabichvrishvili, M.A.

TITLE: The Effect of Carbon and Silicon on Heat and Scale Resistance of Alloys of the Iron-Chrome-Manganese System

PERIODICAL: Dokl. Nauchno-proizv. konferentsii mashinostroiteley i priboro-
stroiteley, Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1959, pp. 169 - 180

TEXT: The authors studied the joint effect of C and Si on heat and scale resistance in cast and heat treated states of 2 series of alloys containing (in %): C 1.04 - 3.92; Mn 13.19 - 15.61; Cr 12.90 - 15.40; Si 0.66 - 4.46; P 0.028 - 0.147 (I); C 0.25 - 3.82; Mn 14.14 - 15.38; Cr 24.03 - 25.90; Si 0.21 - 6.82; P 0.04 - 0.25 (II); Heat treatment was conducted in vacuum quartz tubes by the following two ways: 1) stabilizing at 700 and 750°C for 500 hrs; 2) homogenizing at 1,050 - 500°C (stepped) for 350 hrs. It was established that during stabiliza-

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S/137/60/000/011/035/043
A006/A001

The Effect of Carbon and Silicon on Heat and Scale Resistance of Alloys of the Iron-Chrome-Manganese System

tion an increased C and Si content reduced heat resistance due to the formation of non-stable phases, namely austenite and carbides. During homogenization the alloys I show increased heat resistance, if their C content is 3.5 - 3.8%; the alloys II have 2 maxima of heat resistance: at 1.8 - 2.3% C; 0.3 - 1.0% Si and at 0.4 - 1.0% C and 6.0 - 7.0% Si. The alloys II show higher heat resistance after homogenization. The alloys investigated show satisfactory resistance to oxidation up to 750°C and are not subjected to "growth" up to 950°C. C impairs scale resistance of II and has no effect on I. Si impairs scale resistance of II. There are 9 references.

A.S.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

GOGORISHVILI, P.V.; TSKITISHVILI, M.G.

Synthesis of trihydrazinenickel carbonate. Zhur. neorg. khim. 5 no.10:
2377-2378 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Nickel compounds) (Hydrazine)

GOGORISHVILI, P.V.; TSKITISHVILI, M.G.

Complex compounds of nickel with hydrazinecarboxylic acid and hydrazine. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 23 no.3:281-286 S '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

1. AN GruzSSR, Institut khimii im. P.G. Melikashvili, Tbilisi.
Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii G.V. TSitsi-
shvili.

(Nickel compounds) (Carbamic acid) (Hydrazine)

S/081/62/000/023/097/120
B101/B186

AUTHOR: Tsiskarishvili, P. D.

TITLE: Plastics from rhabdopissite

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 681, abstract
23P122 (In collection: Nekotoryye vopr. razvitiya ugol'n.
prom-sti GruzSSR. Tbilisi, AN GruzSSR, 1960 (1961), 187-192)

TEXT: The possibility of obtaining plastics from rhabdopissite is shown.
The decomposition process of rhabdopissite was studied and the technical
procedure for producing plastics on the basis of rhabdopissite and
phenoplasts was developed. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

TSKHADADZE, G. V.

USSR/Chemistry . Glycol, Diacetylene Hydrochloric Acid Jul 49

"Action of Concentrated Hydrochloric Acid on Diacetylene Glycol," I. N. Gverdtseteli, G. V. Tskhadadze, Stud, Lab of Org Chem, Tbilisi State U
iment I. V. Stalin, 21 pp

"Zhur Obsheh Khim Vol SIK, No 7

Studied reaction of 2,7-dimethyl-octadiin-3,5-diol-2,7 with concentrated hydrochloric acid. Obtained and determined two isomeric dichlorides with composition of general formula $C_{10}H_{12}Cl_2$. Submitted 26 Apr 49.

PA 2/50T49

4556. A PIPEPTE FOR THE DETERMINATION OF ETHYLENE. Taklis, D. S.
(Zavodskaya Lab., 1946, 12, 632-3; Chem. Abstr., 1946, 41, 1501).

The upper parts of the pipette, an ordinary bubble absorber, is connected to an auxiliary pressure bulb and filled with 30% KOH or NaOH. The lower part, separated from the upper part by an inclined diaphragm, is filled with glass tubes; in it C_2H_4 is absorbed by Br water. A system of capillary tubes permits gas to be drawn from the burette of the gas analyser into the upper part of the pipette (displacing the alkali solution into the pressure bulb); adjustment of a 3-way stopcock closes the connection to the burette and opens a passage from the upper to the lower part of the pipette, so the sample can be led into the bromine solution. The absorption of C_2H_4 is effected by manipulating the pressure bulb. After the absorption, the level of the Br water is adjusted, the gas is forced into the alkali-filled pipette to absorb the Br vapours remaining in the stopcock, and then it is returned from the pipette into the burette, and its volume measured.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION SYMBOL

COLLECTOR'S MARK

COLLECTION

LIBRARY SYMBOL

RELATIONSHIP

L 00004-67 AT(1) TB(c) AT

ALC 000 AP00032673

SOURCE CODE: UR/0371/56/000/004/0081/0086

AUTHOR: Tslaf, A. L.

ORG: Riga Polytechnic Institute (Rizhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Determining the arc-current density in an arc-extinguishing chute in the presence of an external magnetic field

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskikh i tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1966, 81-86

TOPIC TAGS: current density, magnetic field, electric arc, arc current

ABSTRACT: The parameters of the measuring circuit have been determined permitting the calculation of the arc-current density in arc-extinguishing chutes by the sounding method. The optimum resistance necessary for shunting the probe was found to be equal to 1000 ohms. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [Based on author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 21Sep65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002/

Card 1/1

DANILOV, V.L.; IVANOVA, A.N.; ISAKOVA, Ya.K.; LYUSTERNIK, L.A.; SALEKHOV, G.S.; KHOVANSKIY, A.N.; TSLAF, L.Ya.; YANPOL'SKIY, A.R., dots.; LAPKO, A.F., red.; KRYUCHKOVA, V.N., tekhn. red.

[Mathematical analysis; functions, limits, series, ~~continued~~ fractions] Matematicheskii analiz; funktsii, predely, riady, tsepnye drobi. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matem. lit-ry, 1961. 439 p.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Lyusternik)-
(Mathematical analysis)

AKHIEZER, Naum Il'ich; TSLAF, L.Ya., red.

[Lectures on approximation theory] Lektsii po teorii ap-
proksimatsii. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 407 p.
(MIRA 18:8)

TSLAF, L.Ya.; KERIMOV, M.K.; MYSHKIS, A.D.; AMERBAYEV, V.; PANOV,
D.Yu.; SOLOMENTSEV, Ye.D.

Book reviews. Zhur. vych. mat. i mat. fiz. 5 no.1:161-168
Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

TSILAT, L.Ya. (Moskva)

Joint scientific and methodical seminar of the mathematics departments
of the Moscow institutes of technology. Mat. pres. no.4:227-231 '53.
(MIR. 12:11)

(Mathematics)

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, P. I., Tslaf, L. Ya. 57-28-6-15/34

TITLE: On the Problem of the Decay of a Liquid Jet Into Drops
(K voprosu o raspade zhidkoy strui na kapli)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 6,
pp. 1220 - 1223 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The process of the forming of drops during the decay of a jet is being applied in an increasing degree in various fields of industry and agriculture, and frequently formed the object of investigations (Reference 1-6). Experiments showed that during the decay of a jet into drops the following zones can be observed: 1) That part of the jet which is close to the atomizer is compact, it has a glass-like appearance, some parts of the liquid are lacking, what is present are individual drops. 2) The divided part - the jet consists of separate parts of the liquid and of drops. 3) The atomized part - the jet has decayed into separate drops and consists only of drops. This report shows how to study the factors determining the degree of dispersion of the atomized part. Proceeding from physical considerations it must be assumed that the following quantities are of importance for the process of atomization:

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On the Problem of the Decay of a Liquid Jet Into Drops 57-23-6-15/34

D-diameter of connecting piece, d- diameter of drops, ρ_g - density of the medium into which the liquid flows, ρ_{zh} - density of the liquid atomized by the atomizer, p_g - pressure of liquid leaving the atomizer, ν_g - coefficient of the kinematic viscosity of the medium into which the liquid flows, ν_{zh} - coefficient of the kinematic viscosity of the liquid which is atomized, σ - coefficient of the surface tension of the liquid, w- velocity of the emerging liquid, g - acceleration due to gravity. Most works deal with cases in which a certain liquid flows out into the air at normal atmospheric pressure. The experimental results obtained by studying the flowing out of water from the atomizing attachment of the tube into the air at normal pressure (figure 1) were worked out according to the interrelation

$\frac{d}{D} = f(Fr, Ga)$. Working out of the experimental results in form of the function (6) is shown (figure.2). The experimental points relating to different $Ga = \text{const}$ form a series of nearly

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On the Problem of the Decay of a Liquid Jet Into Drops 57-28-6-15/34

parallel straight lines, which are described by the formula
 $100 \frac{d}{D} = A Fr^n$. Here it holds that $lg A = 4.71 - 0.590 lg Ga$;
 $n = -0.508 + 0.0706 lg Ga$. The formula (9) was obtained by the
 elaboration of experimental results by the method of the
 smallest squares (figure 3). It seems that the dependence (6)
 describes the decay process of the jet into drops in the 3. zone
 more accurately than was the case in previous works. The author
 thanks L. S. Eygenon (deceased) for his valuable advice.
 There are 3 figures and 10 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: July 26, 1957

1. Liquid jets—Decay 2. Fluid flow—Viscosity 3. Drops—
 Development 4. Mathematics

Card 3/3

BERMANT, Anisim Fedorovich; LYUSTERNIK, Lazar' Aronovich; RYVKIN, A.Z.,
redaktor; TSLAF, L.Ya., redaktor; MURASHOVA, N.Ya., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Trigonometry] Trigonometriia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1956. 179 p. (MIRA 9:4)
(Trigonometry)

T 2011, L-8:
ZALOGIN, Nikolay Savel'yevich; RYVKIN, Anatoliy Zalmanovich;
TSLAE, L.Ya., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, redaktor;
RUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Mathematical reference manual for engineers] Spravochnik po
matematike dlia tekhnikov. Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo
mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 214 p. (MLRA 10:5)
(Mathematics)

AKHIEZER, Naum Il'ich; TSILAF, L.Ya., red.; YERMAKOVA, Ye.A.,
tekh.n.red.

[Classical problem of moments and some related problems of
analysis] Klassicheskaya problema momentov i nekotorye
voprosy analiza svyazannye s neiu. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
fiziko-matem.lit-ry, 1961. 310 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(Moment spaces) (Functional analysis)

GUSEVA, V.A.; ZOTOV, V.P.; KLEBANOV, M.K.; TSLAF, M.Ya.

Analog control systems for drilling machines. Mashinostroitel'
no.7:6-8 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Drilling and boring machinery--Numerical control)

S/115/60/000/007/005/011
B019/B058

AUTHORS: Andrushevich, Yu. M., Klebanov, M. K., Tslaf, M. Ya.,
Rabkin, A. L.

TITLE: Cinematographic Measuring Instrument for Tapping Machines

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, No. ¹⁴7, pp. 27 - 28

TEXT: The measuring instrument described here is intended for studying the influence of the error of the individual tapping chains on the accuracy of the tapped threads. The scheme of the experimental arrangement shown in Fig. 1 consists of a self-recorder of the type 6B-662 (BV-662) and an inductive pickup, used for checking the relative motion of the support and the screw of the testifying thread. The screw of the testifying thread and the inductive pickup are discussed by the aid of Fig. 2. The inductive pickup consists of 3 identical units distributed at 120° on a circle around the thread axis. The setup and mode of operation of the experimental arrangement are described. It is finally reported that 2 types of tapping machines were checked with the instrument described here and that a reduction of manufacturing faults could thereby be achieved. There are 2 figures.
Card 1/1.

ANDRUSHEVICH, Yu.M.; KLEBANOV, M.K.; TSIAP, M.Ya.; RABKIN, A.L.

Kinemometer for screw-cutting machines. Izv.tekh. no.7:
27-28 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Screw-cutting machines--Testing)

- 1, TSLAF, M. YA.
- 2, USSR (600)
- 4, Lathes
7. AT-1 device for automatization of lathes. Stan. i instr. 23 no. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

TSLAF, M.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; PANOV, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk,
dotsent; SHARAPOV, A.A., inzh.; SHULIKIN, K.I., inzh.

Effect of the errors of elements of screw-cutting kinematic
chains on the precision of machined screw threads. Izv.vys.-
ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.2:203-211 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut.
(Screw cutting)

RAVVA, Zhores Samuilovich; TSLAF, Mikhail Yakovlevich; KLEBANOV,
M.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, obshchestvennyy red.; PETROPOL'SKAYA,
N.Ye., red. izd-va; DURASOVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Program control systems and their elements] Sistemy program-
mno upravleniya i ikh elementy. Kuibyshev, Kuibyshevskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 187 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Machine tools—Numerical control)

BOGOMOLOV, V.S., inzh. (g. Novouzensk); PAVLIKOVA, V.M., uchitel'nitsa;
ZHELTUKHIN, D.V., dotsent; TSIAF, N.Z., uchitel'

Editor's mail. Khim.v shkole 18 no.2:82-83 Mr-Apr '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Srednyaya shkola No.39, Bryansk (for Pavlikova).
2. Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya, Leningrad (for Zheltukhin).
3. Srednyaya shkola No.5, Moskva (for TSIAF).
(Chemistry--Experiments) (Building materials)

TSLAF, N.Z., uchitel'

Experiments with the processing of natural gas. Khim. v shkole
18 no.3:80-82 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Srednyaya shkola No.5, Moskva.
(Gas, Natural--Experiments)

TSLAF, N.Z., uchitel'

Experiment in reducing iron from its oxide. Khim. v shkole 17
no.2:56-57 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Srednyaya shkola No.5, Moskva.
(Reduction, Chemical)(Iron oxides)

TSLAF, N.Z. uchitel'; GONCHARENKO, A.B. (Alma-Ata); CAPONENKO, I.M.
(Novozybkov); SHEVCHENKO, T.T., uchitel'; PASHAYEV, E., uchitel' khimi;
FEDYAKIN, M.V., (Omsk)

Editor's mail. Khim. v shkole 18 no.1:81-83 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Srednyaya shkola No.5, Moskva (for TSlaf). 2. Srednyaya shkola
No.1, g. Bolekhov, UkrSSR (for Shevchenko). 3. Kurkenskaya shkola
Dagestanskoy ASSR (for Pashayev). (Chemistry--Experiments) (Chemical apparatus)

Трун, Я. Н.

TSLAF, Ya.N., zasluzhenny uchitel' shkol RSFSR (Kuybyshev).

Principles of accessibility and comprehensibility in mathematics
teaching. Mat. v shkole no.1:12-17 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:1)
(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

DUNAYEV, P.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLESHCHENKO, P.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; TSLAF, V.G., inzh., red.; SEMENCHENKO, V.A., red.izd-va; MODEL', B.I., tekhn. red.

[Dimension diagrams] Razmernye tsepi. Izd.2., dop. i perer.
Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 306 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Machinery--Design and construction)
(Dimensional analysis)

TSLAF, Z.Z.

Study of the glycocorticoid activity of the adrenal glands using
the method of 3-day ACTH load in diabetes mellitus patients.
Trudy TSIU 77:49-56 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra endokrinologii (zav.- prof. Ye.A. Vasyukova)
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

Yednaya neofishki; shornik slavy po ispol'sovaniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov v geologii nefli (Nuclear Geophysics; Collection of Articles on the Use of Radioactive Radiation and Isotopes in Petroleum Geology) Moscow, Geotekhnizdat, 1959. 370 p. Karta slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: F.A. Alekseyev, Professor, Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences; Assoc. Ed.: A.P. Kolosov, Tech. Ed.: A.S. Rubtsov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for petroleum geologists, geophysicists and scientists engaged in geological research who are interested in radioisotopic techniques of petroleum prospecting.

CONTENTS: The collection contains 28 articles compiled by staff members and assistants of the Laboratory for Nuclear Geology and Geophysics of the Petroleum Institute (now the Institute for Geology and Mineral Fuel Processing) of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Laboratory for Radioactive Logging of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysics, and the heads of scientific research projects for petroleum enterprises. The articles treat new material on radioisotopic surveying in petroleum geology, describe radio-metric instruments (counters, etc.) for registering neutrons and gamma rays, give the results of research with models of rock strata, introduce fundamental methods of a new method for effectively utilizing radioactivity in the analysis of rock samples from petroleum-survey bore holes, etc. Problems of method in the study and interpretation of radioisotopic measurements in bore holes are reviewed, as well as the results of studies in the nonabsorption of tritium in tracing the movement of petroleum and water in a stratum. Finally, a new method of surveying based on measuring the radioactivity of the surface of a prospective petroleum deposit is described. 86 personal communications are included. References accompany each article.

Alexandrov, S.M. Measuring Petroleum-Water Surfaces of Contact in Azerbaijan Oil Fields by the Method of Induced Radioactivity of Sodium 100

Berezin, B.A. Possibility of the Method of Induced Radioactivity for Quantitative Evaluation of the Petrologic Capacity and Other Characteristics of Strata 103

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Talov, L.A. The Problem of Determining the Point of Water-Petroleum Contact Under Conditions of Cased Wells in Carbonate Deposits Induced Activity 240

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Alekseyev, F.A., V.I. Yermakov, and V.A. Filonov. The Problem of Sodium and Uranium Content in Oil-Field Waters 252

Yermakov, V.I., A.I. Leubnitskiy, M.G. Orlovskiy, Yu. A. Romanov, and L.M. Shostakovskiy. Results of Investigations of Natural Gamma Fields in Oil-Bearing Regions, Using Aerial and Ground Radioisotopic Survey Methods 254

TSLAV, L.Z.; LAPTEV, V.V.

Determining the oil-water saturation and position of the oil-water surface in carbonate reservoir rocks of fields in the Volga-Valley portion of Kuybyshev Province by combined radio-metric methods. Geol. nefti i gaza 7 no.11:53-55 1963.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Kuybyshevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy promyshlennosti.

S/169/62/000/001/033/083
D228/D302

AUTHORS: Tslav, L. Z. and Stenin, P. A.

TITLE: The state and development prospects of neutron methods of well investigation in the Orenburg region

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1962, 38, abstract 1A312 (V sb. Yadern. geofiz. pri poiskakh polezn. iskopayemykh, M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1960, 70-75)

TEXT: The reserves of pools of certain fields in the Orenburg region were calculated on the basis of the data of neutron gamma-logging (NGL). The development of electrometric methods has lowered the effectiveness of application of the NGL method for distinguishing traps. Since electrometric methods do not solve the problem of distinguishing oil-saturated traps, work was undertaken on determining the oil-water boundary in cased and uncased wells by neutron methods. Model experiments and well measurements showed that neutron gamma- and neutron-logging do not allow the position of the oil-water contact (OWC) to be determined, whereas the use of

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induced activity methods was found to be extremely fruitful. Na and Mn are the main indicator elements in cased holes. Measurements are made by a standard *НГК-53* (NGK-53) device; the irradiation time is 7 hrs, the measurement time is 14 - 21 hrs, the source's power is 10 curies; the position of the OWC is sufficiently clearly noted. As the model experiments showed, the problem of determining the position of the OWC in uncased wells can be solved by the method of chlorine activation. However, this requires checking against much factual material. It is pointed out that chlorine is sufficiently clearly evolved in an irradiation time of 30 min and a measurement time of 40 - 50 min. The source's neutron-power is from 10 to 20 curies. It is indicated that the method of induced chlorine activity has promise for investigating thin beds of sandstone. The great prospects connected with the use of a neutron generator (with an adequate power of $\sim 10^8$ neutrons/sec) are noted. / Abstractor's note: Complete translation. /

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S/169/62/000/001/032/083
D228/D302

AUTHORS: Fel'dman, B. Ye. and Tslav, L. Z.

TITLE: Determining the position of the contact zone of oil-
and water-bearing carbonate beds by the method of in-
duced activity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1962, 38, ab-
stract 1A311 (V sb. Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. iz-
lucheniya v nar. kh-ve SSSR, v. 4, M., Gostoptekhniz-
dat, 1961, 103-108)

TEXT: In boreholes the water-oil contact in carbonate collectors
is established from the content of the radioactive isotope Na_{11}^{24}
(the half-life $T_{1/2} = 15.7$ hr). To decrease the influence of the
 Mn_{25}^{56} γ -radiation contained in the casing, whose half-life equals
2.59 hrs, the induced activity is measured every 14 hrs after the
end of the irradiation and is continued for 14 - 21 hrs. The curves
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Determining the position ...

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D228/D302

of induced-activity decay are interpreted graphically or by analytical means. In the collector's oil-bearing part the ratio of the γ -radiation intensities due to sodium and magnesium is twice as high as in the aquiferous part. A necessary condition is the salinization of the penetration zone and of the cement collar in the zone of the oil-water contact, in consequence of which the measurements are made in wells one month and more after drilling. The method of induced chlorine and vanadium activity was found to be effective during investigations in unbored wells. The vanadium content of oil varies from 4.2 to 29.5 mg per 100 g of oil. The irradiation is made for 40 min from a source with a power of $10 - 30 \times 10^6$ neutrons/sec, after which the intensity of the induced activity is determined for 40 min. The difference in the readings against oil- and water-bearing beds for chlorine ($T_{1/2} = 37$ min) amount to 1.3 - 2, being considerably greater for ^{51}V vanadium ($T_{1/2} = 3.9$ min). [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

TSLAV. L. Z.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5592

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po vnedraniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov i yadernykh izlucheniyy v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR. Riga, 1960.

Radioaktivnyye izotopy i yadernyye izlucheniya v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR; trudy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya 12 - 16 aprelya 1960 g. g. Riga, v 4 tomakh. t. 4: Poiski, razvedka i razrabotka poleznykh iskopayemykh (Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiation in the National Economy of the USSR; Transactions on the Symposium Held in Riga, April 12 - 16, 1960, in 4 volumes. v. 4: Prospecting, Surveying, and Mining of Mineral Deposits) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961. 284 p. 3,640 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii

Eds. (Title page): N. A. Petrov, L. I. Petrenko, and P. S. Savitskiy; ed. of this volume: M. A. Speranskiy; Scientific ed.: M. A. Speranskiy; Executive Eds.: N. N. Kuz'mina and A. G. Ionel';

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Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear (Cont.)

SOV/5592

Tech. Ed.: A. S. Polosina.

PURPOSE : The book is intended for engineers and technicians dealing with the problems involved in the application of radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation.

COVERAGE: This collection of 39 articles is Vol. 4 of the Transactions of the All-Union Conference of the Introduction of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Reactions in the National Economy of the USSR. The Conference was called by the Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Sovet Ministrov SSSR (State Scientific-Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Academy of Sciences USSR, Gosplan SSSR (State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Automation and Machine Building), and the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR. The reports summarized in this publication deal with the advantages, prospects, and

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development of radioactive methods used in prospecting, surveying, and mining of ores. Individual reports present the results of the latest scientific research on the development and improvement of the theory, methodology, and technology of radiometric investigations. Application of radioactive methods in the field of engineering geology, hydrology, and the control of ore enrichment processes is analyzed. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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KLYACHKO, V.R., kand. med. nauk; TSlaf, Z.Z.

Treatment of hypothyroidism with 1-3,5,3'-triiodothyronine. Probl.
endok. i gorm. 10 no.1:16-19 Ja-F '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra endokrinologii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyu-
shchego - dotsent L.N. Anosova) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenst-
vovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

TSMEL', G.I.

"Band Filters With Combined Feedback." Symposium of scientific works on wire communications, Academy of Sciences USSR, 1949.

VARGIN, V.V., nauchnyy red.; TSMEL', V.M., nauchnyy red.; VEKSER, A.A., red.; ZAZUL'SKAYA, V.F., tekhn. red.

[Enameled chemical apparatus] Emalirovannaya khimicheskaya apparatura; materialy. Pod nauchnoi red. V.V. Vargina i V.M. TSmelia. Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1959. 162 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po obmenu opytom konstruirovaniya, izgotovleniya i ekpluatatsii emalirovannoy khimicheskoy apparatury, Leningrad, 1957. 2. Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo im. D.I. Mendeleeva (for TSmel'). 3. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Leningradskogo soveta (for Vargin).

(Chemical apparatus)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50																									
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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 10%;">M</div> <div style="width: 80%; text-align: center;"> <p>The Use of Secondary Aluminium Alloys for Blast-Furnace Tuyeres. I. A. Tanel (L'atynov Delo, 1941, (3), 25). - [In Russian.] The most suitable of four alloys investigated contained copper 0-30, silicon 0-47, iron 0-71, manganese 0-051, and magnesium 0-15%. Aluminium tuyeres are 3 times lighter and 2-2.5 times cheaper than copper ones, and have the same resistance. - N. A.</p> </div> <div style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">22</div> </div>																									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 10%;">OPEN</div> <div style="width: 80%;">MATERIALS INDEX</div> <div style="width: 10%;">COMMON SYMBOLS INDEX</div> </div>																									
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TSIAF, N.Z., uchitel'

Substituting methane with natural gas in chemistry lectures. Khim.
v shkole 15 no.4:70-71 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Srednyaya shkola No. 5, Moskva.
(Chemistry--Experiments)

ALEKSEYEV, G.P.; DAVYDOV, V.M.; TSLAV, L.Z.

Electric well logging as a method for locating the pay contour of
oil and gas-bearing structures. Neftogaz. geol. i geof. no.5:47-
48 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kuybyshevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy
promyshlennosti i Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika
Gubkina.

KUCHMA, K.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent, TSMBAL, N.N., inzh.

Principal characteristics of autonomous inverters with "double-
network and electronic commutation" and possibilities of using them
in high-voltage d.c. locomotives. Sbor. trud. DIIT no. 39:5-22 '63.
(MIRA 18:4)

ENAMEL, V M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5583

Podkletnov, Ye. N., Stalin Prize Winner, ed.

Emal' i protsessy emalirovaniya (Enamels and Enameling Processes) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961. 113 p. 4,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Soveta Ministrov UkrSSR. Institut tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

Ed.: N. P. Onishchenko; Tech. Ed.: M. S. Gornostaypol'skaya; Chief Ed.: Mashgiz (Southern Dept.): V.K. Serdyuk, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering and technical personnel concerned with the research, production, and uses of enamel.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles on enamels and enameling processes is based on material presented at the first Ukraine-wide conference on the production of enamel and enameled equipment, organized by the State Scientific Technical Committee of the Ukrainian SSR, the Kiyev Sovnarkhoz; Chemical

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Enamels and Enameling Processes

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Society imeni Mendeleev, Scientific Technical Society of the Machine-Building Industry, and other sovnarkhozes, scientific research institutes, and planning organizations. [The name, place, and date of the conference are not given.] The following are discussed: old and new types of enamels, their composition, properties, uses, and methods of production; the production of enameled equipment (chemical apparatus, pipes, cisterns, etc.), and their use in the coal, chemical, food, and other industries; latest advances in the mechanization of enameling processes and techniques; the effect of underlying surfaces on the quality of enamel coatings; and methods of modifying the properties of enamel coatings, e.g., increasing their chemical stability. American and Chinese practices and production are also briefly discussed. No personalities are mentioned. There are 32 references: 22 Soviet, 7 English, and 3 German.

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10-6-61

TSHEL', V. M.

"Method of Controlling Defects of Enamel Coverings of Steel Chemical Apparatus."
Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Inst of Chemical Machine Building, Min Higher Education
USSR, Moscow, 1954. (KL, No 11, Mar 55)

So: Sum. No 670, 29 Sept 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations
Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

183T53

TSMEL', V. M.

USSR/Engineering - Welding

Jan 51

"Welding of Steel Appliances Subject to Enamel-
ing," M. I. Liber, V. M. Tsmel', Engineers

"Avtogen Delo" No 1, pp 14-16

Expts established electrodes, contg org products
in their coating, evolve considerable amt of
hydrogen which causes fish scale on enameled sur-
face over welded joint. Specially developed
electrode, UONI-13/55, eliminates defect. Good
results also shown by automatic welding under flux
and by repeated preburning of appliances followed
by sand blasting.

183T53

DASHKEVICH, B.N.; TSHUR, Yu.Yu.

Synthesis of tertiary halochromic alcohols with benzene rings. Izv.
vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 3 no.4:754-757 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra organicheskoy
khimii.
(Alcohols)

DASHKEVICH, B.N.; TSMUR, Yu.Yu.

Utilization of the aldehyde fraction of wood pyrolysis for
the production of chloroform. *Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom.*
14 no. 1:14-15 '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Wood--Chemistry) (Chloroform)

DASHKEVICH, B.N.; TSMUR, Yu.Yu.; SHOLOM, V.P.

Synthesis of tertiary acetylenic alcohols exhibiting halochromism.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 27 no.4:479-480 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra organicheskoy
khimii.

(Alcohols)

Tomur, Yu.Yu.; Shilo, V.A.

Saturated tertiary amino alcohols. Part 2: Compounds having potentially-local anesthetic properties. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.11:1959-1963. N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted June 29, 1964.

Te Amo 1944

anal. Calcd for $C_{10}H_{10}O$: C, 88.10%; H, 11.90%. Found: C, 88.10%; H, 11.90%. The heat results were satisfactory which are given in Table I. The mixture was allowed to stand 1 day and was then heated 1.5 hrs. at reflux. This was obtained: 32 g. Ac_2O , CH_2Cl_2 .

TSMUR, Yu.Yu.

Condensation of acetone to mesityl oxide and phorone in the presence
of bromomagnesium alcoholates. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.7:1628-1630
Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Pentenone) (Heptadienone) (Acetone)

TSMUR, Yu.Yu.; DASHKEVICH, B.N.

Halochromic unsaturated tertiary aliphatic alcohols. Zhur.ob.khim. 33
no.4:1357-1360 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Alcohols) (Halochromism)

TSNAKOV, V.

Removing Albuminous Substances in the Industry as a Guarantee for
Production of High Quality. Leka Promishlenost (Light Industry), #1C:30:Oct 54

TSNAVA, U.D.

Treatment of pointed condylomas. Vest. vener. No.3:52-53 May-June 50.
(CLML 19:4)

1. Of the Mobile Skin-Venereal Dispensary of Zakavkazskaya (Transcaucasus) Railroad (Head of Dispensary -- Dr. Pagava; Therapeutic-Scientific Head--Prof. I.Kh.Shvelidze).

TSO B A N , K. S.

report presented at the 1st All-Union Congress of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics,
Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb '60.

300. G. I. Buzan (Moscow): Investigation of the viscoplastic flow of structural systems (lubricants, alloys, etc.) by the differential method.
301. R. S. Dauter (Moscow): Experimental investigation of the strain distribution in soil layers under foundations of vertical columns.
302. A. B. Dauter (Moscow): On the stability of vibrations of anisotropic plates and shells.
303. T. S. Dauter (Moscow): On the theory of thick plates.
304. D. O. Dauter (Moscow): Some kinematic problems concerning an infinite strip with reinforced edges.
305. A. I. Dauter (Moscow): Stressed cross a point to the group bending theory of laminar and laminar.
306. A. M. Dauter (Moscow): The stability of laminar and laminar.
307. A. I. Dauter (Moscow): The stability of laminar and laminar.
308. A. I. Dauter (Moscow): The stability of laminar and laminar.
309. A. I. Dauter (Moscow): The stability of laminar and laminar.
310. A. I. Dauter (Moscow): The stability of laminar and laminar.
311. A. I. Dauter (Moscow): The stability of laminar and laminar.
312. A. I. Dauter (Moscow): The stability of laminar and laminar.
313. A. I. Dauter (Moscow): The stability of laminar and laminar.
314. A. I. Dauter (Moscow): The stability of laminar and laminar.
315. A. I. Dauter (Moscow): The stability of laminar and laminar.
316. A. I. Dauter (Moscow): The stability of laminar and laminar.
317. A. I. Dauter (Moscow): The stability of laminar and laminar.
318. A. I. Dauter (Moscow): The stability of laminar and laminar.
319. A. I. Dauter (Moscow): The stability of laminar and laminar.
320. A. I. Dauter (Moscow): The stability of laminar and laminar.
321. A. I. Dauter (Moscow): The stability of laminar and laminar.
322. A. I. Dauter (Moscow): The stability of laminar and laminar.
323. A. I. Dauter (Moscow): The stability of laminar and laminar.
324. A. I. Dauter (Moscow): The stability of laminar and laminar.
325. A. I. Dauter (Moscow): The stability of laminar and laminar.
326. A. I. Dauter (Moscow): The stability of laminar and laminar.

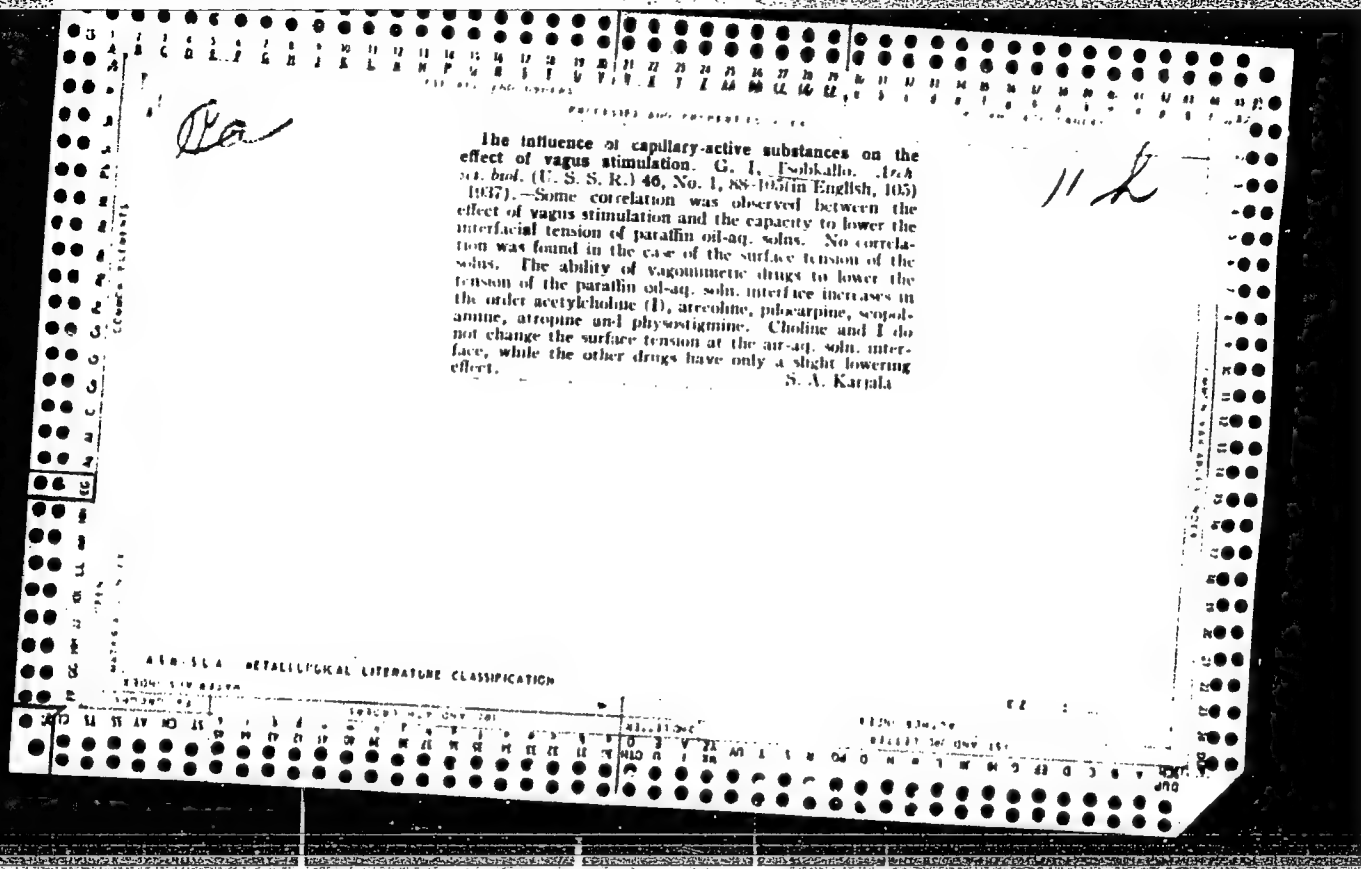
ZAMARAYEV, S.M.; KUZNETSOV, G.A.; TSOBIN, V.A.

Large flexure in the southern Irkutsk amphitheatre. Geol. i
geofiz. no.1:42-54 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Irkutskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Irkutsk Province--Geology, Structural)

1ST AND 2ND CODES		PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX		1ST AND 2ND CODES	
<div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 10px; font-size: 2em; font-family: cursive;"> 24 </div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; right: 10px; font-size: 2em;"> 7 </div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 150px; left: 100px;"> ANBAR, L.I. </div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 200px; left: 300px;"> <p>Analysis of gold by indirect titration. 1. I. Puhar. <i>Zavolzhaya Lab.</i> 12, 506-7 (1940). - Dissolve 1 g. of the sample in 4-5 ml. of aqua regia, evap. off the excess acid on a sand bath, cool, and neutralize with a satd. NaHCO_3 or NH_4HCO_3 soln. Owing to the presence of Cu in most Au alloys, the equiv. point is recognized by the formation of an amorphous residue. Add 8-10 drops of 1 N H_2SO_4, acidify the soln., bring it to boiling, cool, add exactly 25 ml. of 0.1 N FeSO_4 soln. in dil. H_2SO_4, and shake for 30 sec. The brown turbidity becomes a coagulated ppt. of Au, and the soln. acquires a faintly blue tint (Cu^{++}). The Au coagulates faster in the presence of AgCl. Titrate the excess Fe^{++} with KMnO_4. W. R. Henn</p> </div>		<div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 10px; font-size: 2em; font-family: cursive;"> 24 </div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; right: 10px; font-size: 2em;"> 7 </div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 150px; left: 100px;"> ANBAR, L.I. </div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 200px; left: 300px;"> <p>Analysis of gold by indirect titration. 1. I. Puhar. <i>Zavolzhaya Lab.</i> 12, 506-7 (1940). - Dissolve 1 g. of the sample in 4-5 ml. of aqua regia, evap. off the excess acid on a sand bath, cool, and neutralize with a satd. NaHCO_3 or NH_4HCO_3 soln. Owing to the presence of Cu in most Au alloys, the equiv. point is recognized by the formation of an amorphous residue. Add 8-10 drops of 1 N H_2SO_4, acidify the soln., bring it to boiling, cool, add exactly 25 ml. of 0.1 N FeSO_4 soln. in dil. H_2SO_4, and shake for 30 sec. The brown turbidity becomes a coagulated ppt. of Au, and the soln. acquires a faintly blue tint (Cu^{++}). The Au coagulates faster in the presence of AgCl. Titrate the excess Fe^{++} with KMnO_4. W. R. Henn</p> </div>		<div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 10px; font-size: 2em; font-family: cursive;"> 24 </div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; right: 10px; font-size: 2em;"> 7 </div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 150px; left: 100px;"> ANBAR, L.I. </div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 200px; left: 300px;"> <p>Analysis of gold by indirect titration. 1. I. Puhar. <i>Zavolzhaya Lab.</i> 12, 506-7 (1940). - Dissolve 1 g. of the sample in 4-5 ml. of aqua regia, evap. off the excess acid on a sand bath, cool, and neutralize with a satd. NaHCO_3 or NH_4HCO_3 soln. Owing to the presence of Cu in most Au alloys, the equiv. point is recognized by the formation of an amorphous residue. Add 8-10 drops of 1 N H_2SO_4, acidify the soln., bring it to boiling, cool, add exactly 25 ml. of 0.1 N FeSO_4 soln. in dil. H_2SO_4, and shake for 30 sec. The brown turbidity becomes a coagulated ppt. of Au, and the soln. acquires a faintly blue tint (Cu^{++}). The Au coagulates faster in the presence of AgCl. Titrate the excess Fe^{++} with KMnO_4. W. R. Henn</p> </div>	
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
1ST CODE		2ND CODE		3RD CODE	
1ST CODE		2ND CODE		3RD CODE	

COMMON ELEMENTS																										COMMON VARIANTS																									
1ST AND 2ND LETTERS																										3RD AND 4TH LETTERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p>Local anesthetic action of procaine. G. I. Fockkalo. <i>Arch. int. biol.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 39, 230-45 (1955); <i>1955</i>. <i>Proc. Physiol. exptl. Pharmacol.</i> 04, 328. Procaine (dipyrilidylmethylguanidine) (I) on the isolated sciatic nerve was as potent as novocaine. On the isolated cornea I was 1/2 as potent as cocaine. It constricted the perfused rabbit ear and did not potentiate the action of adrenaline. The toxicity for mice was 200 mg. per kg., compared with 150 for cocaine and 600 for novocaine. I. C. M.</p>																																																			
<p>114</p>																																																			



111

Pharmacological properties of *Vipera lebetina* venom.

II. Cardiac effects. G. I. Tsobkhalo. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 3, No. 5, 40-6 (1940).—In small concns. *Vipera lebetina* venom stimulates isolated frog heart, e. g., at 1:5000, but at 1:200 it depresses cardiac activity. The action of electrically stimulated vagus nerve on the heart and the action of arecoline are weakened by the venom. Perfusion of the poisoned heart with pure Ringer saline stimulates cardiac activity during release of the venom, which may therefore be tentatively classed as a potential

Julian F. Smith

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

11 14

The action of chloral hydrate, magnesium sulfate, dial, and their mixtures on the contractility of the uterus. G. I. Tashkalo. *Fiziol. Zhur. S.S.S.R. (J. Physiol.)* 31, No. 1/2, 82-77(1945).--Rabbits show a decreased uterus contractility after injection of 225 mg./kg. of chloral hydrate; doses of 75 mg./kg. do not affect the uterus and have a weak analgesic effect. MgSO₄ suppresses the motor function of the uterus at 100-300 mg./kg. but venous injection dosage. Dial at 25-75 mg./kg. has no effect. Mixts. behave similarly to the individual chemicals, but the Mg-SO₄-chloral hydrate combination gives somewhat smaller effect; chloral hydrate-dial combination displays some synergism and causes a pronounced drop of motor activity. Only dial or a low dose of chloral hydrate gives analgesic effects without disturbing uterus mobility. G. M. K.

ANALGESIC PROPERTIES OF CHLORAL HYDRATE, MAGNESIUM SULFATE, DIAL, AND THEIR COMBINATIONS. (1) *Trakhtsh. Fiziol. Zhur. S.S.S.R.* (1) *Physiol.* 31, No. 4-5, 664-68 (1918).—The substances were tested intravenously on rabbits, procaine administration into the conjunctival sac being used as the control. Chloral hydrate at 75-225 mg./kg. gave only a general quiescence of the animal with preserved corneal reflex. $MgSO_4$ at 100-300 mg./kg. gave prolongation of anesthesia, roughly proportional to dosage. Dial at 25-75 mg./kg. gave more durable anesthesia than the former substances, with appearance of some muscular spasms. Only chloral hydrate-dial combination showed some increased effectiveness of a mixt. over individual components. (2) *M. Kosolapoff*

TSOBKALLO, G. I.

Mbr., The I. P. Pavlov Research Institute of Evolutionary Physiology and Pathology
of Higher Nervous Activity, Koltushi, -1946-.

"Nature of the Inhibitory Component in the Effect of Picrotoxin on the Central Nervous
System," Dok. AN, 53, No. 1, 1946

COMMON ELEMENTS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
ca										<p>Action of some gasoline hydrocarbons on respiration and blood pressure. G. I. Tsobzhallo (Leningrad Inst. Pub. Health and Occupational Diseases). <i>Farmakol. i Toksikol.</i> 10, No. 1, 23-30 (1947).—Six pure hydrocarbons were tested on cerebrectomized cats by vapor exposure (80 mg./l. for 8 min.). The compds. and their b. ps. were: heptane, 98.4; ethylcyclopentane, 103.5; methylcyclohexane, 100.8; isooctane, 118; ethylcyclohexane, 128; propylcyclopentane, 129.5. The C₇ compds. had much higher respiratory and hypertensive activity than the C₈ compds. In the C₇ group methylcyclohexane had the highest and heptane the lowest activity. Results are shown in respiration and blood-pressure charts.</p> <p>Julian P. Smith</p>																													
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																							
1ST ORDER										2ND ORDER										3RD ORDER										4TH ORDER									
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TSOBKALLO, G. I.

"Adaptotrophic Function of the Sympathetic Nervous System and Blood Coagulation."
Zef. Zhur., Vol 33, No 5, 1947, p 653. Inst of Evolutionary Physiology and
Pathology of Higher Nervous Activity imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov, Acad Med
Sci USSR.

SO: U-4396

TSOBKALLO, G. I.

PA 46/49T58

USSR/Medicine - Blood Coagulation
Medicine - Denervation Jun 49

"Influence of Sympathetic Denervation of the Arterial Wall on the Activity of Tissue Factors of Blood Coagulation," G. I. Tsobkallo, Inst of Evolutinary Physiol and Path of Higher Nervous System Leningrad I. P. Pavlov, Koltushi, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVI, No 4

Measured times of blood coagulation in normal rabbits and in rabbits in which one carotid was desympathized. Results of these experiments on influence of sympathetic nervous system on

46/49T58

USSR/Medicine - Blood Coagulation (Contd) Jun 49

thromboplastic activity of arterial wall tissues may be used for certain problems in pathology of circulation, in particular for thrombosis accompanying diseases of the arteries which surgeons treat by sympathetic denervation. Submitted by Acad L. A. Orbell, 4 Apr 49.

46/49T58

PA 193764

USSR/Medicine - Metrazole

Jul/Aug 51

"Nature of Braking Component in the Action of Metrazole on the Central Nervous System," G. I. Tsobkhallo, Inst of Physiol Iment I. P. Pavlov, Acad Sci USSR

"Fiziol Zhur SSSR" Vol XXXVII, No 4, pp 487-493

Reaction to metrazole of rabbits lacking brain cortex is the same as that of normal rabbits. Elimination of middle brain reduces braking /blocking/ effects. Metrazole convulsions are reduced by irritating hypothalamus region electrically. When hypothalamus region has been

193764

USSR/Medicine - Metrazole (Contd)

Jul/Aug 51

Irritated by pricking it with a thin probe, rabbits survive otherwise lethal doses of metrazole (100 mg/kg). When sympathetic app has been removed from cervical region, 100 mg/kg wt of metrazole produce intensive general clonic convulsions leading to stoppage of breathing much earlier than in control rabbits. Electrical irritation of head end of cervical sympathetic nerve stops or alleviates metrazole convulsions. Adrenalin has a similar effect.

193764

TSOBKHALLO, G. I.

CA

Action of metrazole on the central nervous system in embryonic and postnatal periods of growth. G. I. Isolkalo. *Fiziol. Zhur. S.S.S.R.* 37, 727-31(1951).—Metrazole causes a stimulating effect on the central nervous system of rabbit. The magnitude of the effect is directly related to the degree of development of function of the nervous system in ontogenesis. The adult reaction is attained at about 50 days of age. G. M. Kosolapoff

Inst. Physiol. im. Pavlov, AS USSR

SOFRONOV, N.S.; TSOBKALLO, O.I., zaveduyushchiy.

Experimental study of pharmacological agents for sleep therapy. Second report: Study of the soporific effect of three- and four-component mixtures of narcotics. Trudy Inst.fiziol. 1:251-258 '52. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy farmakologii.

(Narcotics)

TSOBKALLO, G.I.

Role of the central nervous system in increase of blood coagulability.
Fiziol. zh. SSSR 38 no. 5:628-632 Sept-Oct 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Laboratory of Experimental Pharmacology of the Institute of
Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov, Academy of Sciences Ussr, Leningrad.

^K
TSCBKALLO, G. I.

Chemical Abst.

Vol. 48

Apr. 10, 1954

81-11-1-10-1507

Spasmodic effects of procaine. I. M. Kucherenko and
G. I. Tschkallo. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 10, no. 4, 30-40
~~1954~~ small doses (1-3 mg/kg in rabbit)

Lab. Experimental Pharmacology, Inst. Physiol. in Pavlov, AS USSR

Medicine - Pharmacology

Tsobkallo, G. I.

FD-1902

Card 1/1

Pub. 38-1/18

Author : Tsobkallo, G. I.; Kuchernko, T. M.

Title : The action of novocain on the central nervous system at various periods of ontogenic development

Periodical : Farm. i. toks., 17, 3-5, Nov/Dec 1954

Abstract : Studied the effects of novocain on the central nervous system of rabbits. Rabbit embryos, at various stages of development, were removed from the womb and given novocain injections with the resulting effects on the central nervous system at the particular stage of development noted. Six references; all USSR; all since 1940.

Institution: Laboratory of Experimental Pharmacology (Head - Prof. G. I. Tsobkallo)
Inst of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov Acad Sci USSR.

Submitted :

FD-2704

USSR/Medicine - Physiology

Card 1/1 Pub. 33-13/28

Author : Tsobkallo, G. I.

Title : Effect of stimulation of the Vagus nerve on tissue factors in the coagulation of blood

Periodical : Fiziol. zhur. 41, 84-88, Jan-Feb 1955

Abstract : Investigated the effect of stimulation (electric current) of the Vagus nerve in frogs on the tissue factors involved in the coagulation of blood. Studied the effect of Ringer's solution, perfused through the liver before, during, and after stimulation of the Vagus nerve and subsequently collected in fractions corresponding to the above periods, on the rate of blood coagulation. Table; graphs. Four references, all USSR and all since 1940.

Institution : Laboratory of Experimental Pharmacology of the Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Leningrad

Submitted : April 29, 1953

TSOBKALLO, G.I.
AYRAPET'YANTS, E.Sh.; TSOBKALLO, G.I.

"Modern concepts of the mechanism of the action of narcotics and
stimulants" by S.I.Arbuzov. Reviewed by E.Sh.Airapet'iants,
G.I.Tsobkallo. Farm. i toks. 19 no.6:55 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(STIMULANTS) (NARCOTICS)